## THE VETERANS' PARADE.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY BY THE SUR-

A Bright Day and Lets of People Make It a Success-The Organizations in Line Reviewed by the President, Congress, and Commissioners—The Line

Washington put on its holiday attire yes-terday and turned out strong. Flags and bunting floated from all its public build-tage, as also stores and dwellings. The ion was one that the citizens felt called on to hopor. It was an event that

carried the minds of the people back twentyfive years and revived the memories of the
days when the capital was threatened with
an attack. It was then that the District
militia resolved to spring to arms, and
3,200 men offered thomselves to the government for its defense. Too much credit
cannot be given to those who concaived the idea of a joint celebration
of the twenty-fith anniversary of the muster-in, and it was determined one week agothat the veterans should parade. The
federal and District governments gave
promise of co-operation. The District
government did its share, but the federal
government failed. The veterans were in
hopes that Secretary Whitney would comply with their request for the Marine Band
and United States artillery, and the same
was looked for from Gen. Sheridan. The
department employes were informed that
they could have a half boilday, but that it
would be deducted from their annual leaves,
sand the mavy yard men and government
printing office employes had to lose their
day's wages. Such patriotism on the part
of the administration was the tails of every
one on the street. It was a slap in the
veterans' faces for the sacrifice they made
voluntarily twenty-five years ago to fight
for the defense of the capital.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that
were thrown in the veterans' way toward a
successful display, however, they triumphed. Every man, woman, and child
who had relatives in the line, or relatives
who would have been, had they were fully
30,000 of them, all with good wishes and
strong lungs. Prior to 2 o'clock the air
was rent with the strains of martial music
and the tramp of the marching bodies. The
District militia formed on Louisiana avenue,
with the right resting on Four-and-a-half
street; the Grannd Army pos's nearly 5,00
atrong, formed on Fifth street, and the District veterans on Sixth street, with the right
resting on D. It was 220 o'clock before
the order to march was given by Chief
Marshal Rodler. The column marched in
three divisions, according to the pr

The Grand Army turned out strong, and was the object of much attention.

It was estimated that that 2,000 men were in the line. They carried several torn and tattered old battle flags, borne by old veterans who had followed them into many a bloody skirmish. Honorary commander of the day, Gen. Charles P. Stone, who was inspector general of the District militia in 1851, arrived from New York in time to take year, in the display District militia in 1801, arrived from New York in time to take part in the display. He rode in an open earriage, and beside him in Egypt, and Col. James Tatt. Many of the Washington Light Infantry were in the ranks of the Grand Army and the Union Veteran Corps. Col. Hollingsworth, Gapt. Stoddard, and Capt. McBlair in a carriage headed the District Veterans. After the parade the President's Mounted Guards were entertained by Mrs. Owens, the widow of Col. Owens, who commanded the Guards during their active service. Mr. R. I. Nicholson carried the banner for the Nicholson carried the banner for the veterans. On it was inscribed "First in War." The District of Columbia Veterans" Association. In the center was the coat of arms of the District.

Association. In the center was the coat of arms of the District.

The militia companies taking part in the parade were the Continentals, under Capt. Mills, 45 strong; the Corcoran Cadet Corps, under Capt. Edwards, 40 strong; the Emmet Guards, under Capt. Murphy, 44 strong; National Rifles, under Capt. Oyster and Lieuts. Manson and Evans, 60 strong; Union Veterans, Old Guard, and 1st company, each 40 strong; the Gonzaga College Cadets, 40 atrong; High School Cadets, 190 atrong, and the Capitol City Guards, 30 strong.

30 strong.

In the procession were visiting members from G. A. R. posts in Baltimore. Company A, Union Regiment, thirty-five men out, under command of Lieut. L. P. Selbold, had the flag that they carried twenty-five years ago. Robert Robinson, the cook, had one of the old kettles and cups that was used at Sensoa. After the parade Quartermaster Wash B. Williams tendered a banquet to the company at Wonn's.

## A LIVELY NAVAL CONTEST.

Discrimination Against Line Officers in Favor of Staff Officers of Belative Rank to be Removed.

A lively contest will be made in Congress over the bill reported from the naval committee by Senator McPherson to equalize the pay of graduates of the naval academy. The law of July 15, 167, brought about an inequality in the pay of the officers of the line and the staff. At the time that law line and the staff. At the time that law was sexeted the period of service of the line officer in the grade of ensign was very short, and under the then cristing laws the ensign was promoted to the grade of master at an early age, and his thereased pay arose under that grade. The considerations which led to the reduction of the pay of the ensign has no longer any weight owing to the changed condition of the service as respects that class of officers. Since 1870, in the order of promotion under the operation of the law, the period of service as easign has greatly increased, and hence the unjust inequality in pay has resulted. Under the law as it now stands the line officer as an ensign gets 8000 per amount less pay than the staff officer of the same relative rank. The committee, in its report, says:

A policy which leaves these young officers

the staff officer of the same relative rank. The committee, in its report, says:

A policy which leaves these young officers under such a singing injustice cannot but fail to still all their ambition, to render them indifferent to the advancement of their profession, to drive them to a diaregard of the consequences of non-attention to duty.

To feel that a distinction is being made where no difference exist, that their dialms are diaregarded, although apported by the opinions of officers freely citive of grades and cerps, will blunt their ideas of in tice, and render them incompetent to administer it when they are called upon to do so.

The time when these young more could be called boys, and when their age made money dengerous as an indocument to dissipation, has passed. They are no longer boys, they are no men; men who have been sent of capeditions insught with danger, who are skally app inted to positions of especial trust and responsibility, who are prominent in naval literature, of daring courage in the frant rank of volunteers when distinguished survice calls for them, and in no case have they belied their trusts, have they been sund wanting in the elements that constitute a naval officer.

There appears no reason for any discrimination against the line officer in favor of the staff officer of relative rank. The same rank impaces the same expenses of mass, outif, see. The responsibilities and duties of their respective work entitle them to the same rank impaces the same expenses of mass, outif, see. The responsibilities and duties of their respective work entitle them to the same rank impaces the same capaness of mass, outifit, see. The responsibilities and duties of their france of the opinion that it would be more in conformity with the relative rank of ensign has been reduced, and the pay of all officers of these faces of the opinion that the relative rank of ensign been thus equalized.

THE PAN-BLECTRIC SCANDAL THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS A Lively Session of the Investigating Committee - Exhibitions of Bad

Temper. candal was continued by the House com mittee yesterday, Watson Van Beuthuysen, of New Orleans, president of the Na-tional Improved Telephone Company, was examined. Mr. Ranney catechized the witness with reference to the omission of the Nighter affidavit from the Interior De-

The witness had a long controversy wish Mr. Ranney about the matter, and declared that that gentieman was trying to misrepresent his motive in omitting the affidayit. He objected to the attempts to besuirch him by counsel for other companies. "What do you mean by that?" inquired Mr. Ranney.

"What do you mean by that?" inquired Mr. Ranney.

The witness. I understand that you are here as the advocate of the Bell Company. Mr. Ranney (indignantly). Who told you that? Witness. I have been told that you own stock in the Bell Company.

Mr. Ranney I will tell you that I do not own any stock in the Bell Company.

Mr. Ranney. I will tell you that I do not own any stock in the Bell Company, and have no more connection with it than you have.

The witness (coolly). If I were not on the stand and made anch a statement, you would say that you did not believe me. Now, unless you go under oath, I will not believe your statement. I have done a proper duty here in the interest of my company and of the public, and I do not intend that anybody shall beamirch my character.

Mr. Hanney (angrily). If you don't stop.

character.

Mr. Banney (angrily). If you don't stop The witness (interropting.) When you undertake to make it appear that I have tried to play a trick on the court you can't do it with me.

Mr. Ranney. I have asked you a proper quertion, and inelst on an answer.

The witness. I deny that the questions

the chairman asked you about the matter.
Witness. Because I wanted an opportunity to reply to the slanderous insinuations in this record.

tions in this record.

Mr. Ranney. By whom?

The winces. By the questions asked here, by the cross-examinations—it has been asserted here, and published in the New York papers, the Sies and Tribune, and the editors of those papers are lying account-rels—that there was a trick played upon the court. That is a barefaced, slander-ous ile, and the man who uttered it is a barefaced liar. barefaced liar.

This declaration threw the committee

into a flutter, and the chairman pounded the table with his fist to restore order. the table with his fist to restore order.

After awhile the witness again proceeded.
He wanted to tell all, he said. "This is
not my funer.—Shall I use the word here!"
Mr Millard (soto voce)—That is a good

A NEW ARBITRATION BILL. Text of Senator Sherman's Proposed Substitute for the Bill Passed by the

House. yesterday an amendment to the House labor arbitration bill. The amendment was orfollows: To strike out all after the enacting

follows: To strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert as follows:

FEC. 1. That a commission is hersby created, called the srbitratic n c sminission, to consist of twelve members composed as follows: Two members of the Senate to be appointed by the president of the Senate, three members of the House and seven members for the House, and seven members from civil life to be appointed by the speaker of the House, and seven members from civil life to be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than four of whom shall be elected for superior intelligency as to the industrial and laboring interests of the country. The civil commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services could at the sate of \$10 per day when engaged in duty and each member of the commission shall receive actual traveling and other necessary express, such compensation and expenses to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any mency in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Said commission shall choose from smong their own number a chairman, and shall have power to employ a stengarspher and a necessary.

Sign 2. That it shall be the duty of said

in transportation, manufacturing, mining, or other industrial interests of the United States, so far as they relate to such controversies between trial and competing componies, or between transportation, manufacturing, and mining companies and their employers; and, for the purpose of faily examing the matters which may come before it, said commission in the prosecution of its inquiries is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable.

SEC 3. That the commission shall make to Congress a final report of its investigation and the testimony taken in the course of the same, not later than the first Monday in December, 186, and especially of such measure or measures as in its judgment may be excedient and within the constitutional power of Congress to adout for the decision and settlement of such controversies and the proper means to avoid or prevent the same; and it shall cause so much of the testimony taken to be be printed from time to time, as it may deem advisable, and 2,000 copies thereof shall be distributed by the public printer, one-third to the Senate and two-thirds to the House of Representatives.

Secretary Bayard's Answer Unsatisfac-PORTLAND, ME., April 12.—On Feiday last

PORTLAND, ME., April 12.—On Friday last Cushing and McKenney, in their own behalf and that of other fishing firms telegraphed to secretary Bayard, saying that they had several vessels rendy for the Banks, and asking if the vessels could be protected in entering Canadian ports for men. Socretary Bayard telegraphed in response that the question relact might involve the construction of the trenty with Great Britain, and that he expected to attain such an inderstuding a would relieve American fishermen of all doubt or risk. The fishing firms here are indirect. They want yes or no for an answer.

By Funeral of Capt. Crawford. CNAMA, NES., April 12.—The most elaborate funeral display over seen in Nebraska marked the transfer to the grave of the remains of the sellant captain Emmet Crawford, of the United States army. The services were held at Kearney, under the direction of Robert Merris Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., excerted by Mount Hebron Commandery, No. 2. Knights Templus, and visiting sir Knights, under the guidance of the eminent commander. The man Massonic ceremonies were concluded at the grave, three volleys fired, the bugle sounded "taps," and all that was mortal of Capt. Crawford was publiculated the earth.

beneath the earth.

Wine Growers Coming to Washington
San Francisco, April 12.—At a special meeting of the State Vilicultural Association, the
president was instructed to proceed to Wash-

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 12.-John Wagner, a farmer in the town of Lifecoln, this morning shot and killed James Moe in a dispute about some tand. Wagner's house was immediately surrounded by excited people who threatened to lynch him. When the sheriff arrived, Wag-ner had killed himself.

PENSACOLA, FLA., April 12.—A cloudy morning finally changed into a pleasant day which increased the visitors to the fleet. Boat drills

A statement showing the increase of revenue of the Postoffice Department for the nine

BANQUET OF THE EIGHTH BATTALION. GERMAN VETERANS.

An Elaborate Affair and Many Noted Persons Present -- Senator Sherman Speaks of "Our Country" and the Men Who Defended It With Their

The 8th battallon D. C. V. (German veterans) celebrated their twenty-fifth anni-versary of "muster in" by a grand banquet at Abner's Hall in the evening. Senator Sherman presided. Among the honored guests were the District commissioners, Gen. S. S. Burdett, Chief Marshal Rodler, Gen. S. S. Burdett, Chief Marshal Rodier,
Gen. Stone, Hon. H. Lehlboch, and Maj.
Dye. The toasts were: "The President of
the United States," "Our Honored Guests,"
responded to by Gen. S. S. Burdett for
Gen. W. Krayzanowski, who telegraphed
from New York that. he could not come.
"The Associated Veterans D. C. Vols," repiled to by Gen. C. P. Stone, "The Eighth
Battalion District of Columbia Volunteers," responded to by L. P. Hennighausen; "The District of Columbia," by
Commissioner Webb; "The German Element of the United States," by Hon. Simon
Wolf; "The Ladles," by Hon. R. Gerunther,
and "The Press," by Maj. Bon: Perley
Poore. Other toasts followed. In the interval of toast making an orchestra rendered excellent selections of music. The
second toast on the programme, "Our
Country," was assigned to Sonator Sherman, who spoke as follows:
SOLDIERS AND CITZELES: I have to thank
yon for your kind words of introduction, and
for the opportunity you give me to Join with
some of the carliest volunteer soldlers of the

Soldiers and Gitzers: I have to thank you for your kind would of introduction, and for the opportunity you give me to join with some of the earliest volunteer soldiers of the war for the preservation of the linion, in celebrating their enganization and in reviving the recollections of their services.

The toast you have given me is a very comprehensive one. It is a daugerous temptation to a member of Congress to make a long speech about "Our Country." You ought to be thankful that I do not commence with the landing of the cavallers at Jamestown and the Purians at Plymouth Rock, and fight over the battles of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. I waive this opportunity to italiet upon you the story of the sarry history of our country, and come directly to the grantest drams in American history, in which you and I became actors or spectators. It commenced in the memorable year of 180, when Abraham Lincoln was elected. Treatient of the United States.

Lincoln was elected. President of the United States.

The surry contest that preceded this election, the sectional divisions of parties, the factional divisions in the Democratic party need not be repeated here, for upon these we no doubt greasty differed; but after the election of Mr. Lincoln by the unquestioned voice of a majority of the electional enlarge, the only question was whether he should peacefully assume and discharge the outer of the high office to which he had been elected or whether our blion should be broken up and dissolved into warring sections and factions. There were but two sides to this question—either for the Union or against the Union, either for the unional sections and melions. There were but two sides to this question—either for the national government or for two considerate governments. In this question the people of the District of Columbia were more deeply interested than any other portion of the people of the Uniot States. If the Union was to be preserved, this city would still by the capital of a great and growing country: if the Union was to be dissolved, this city would become the dangerous frontier of hostile and warring factions.

In no other part of the country was the love

was sto be dissolved, this city would become the dangerous frontier of hostile and warring factions.

In no other part of the country was the love for national authority and existence more deeply cherished than here.—All the associations and traditions of the people were connected with the name of Washington. All the powers of government were invested in Congress, and all its benefits and advantages were conferred by the constitution of the United States. Pride of country and interest in property united to secure the love and allegiance of the people of the District to the national government. Still there were in this District a large portion of the population who had been so influenced by the theories of state rights, growing mainly out of the institution of slavery, which at that time existed, and was festered in this District, and by intimate association with their neighbors in Maryland and Virginia, that, in spite of their interests, they took the side of disminon, and in due time cast their rot with the confederates of the south. I was then here among you, had been for several years as a member of Congress, and in common with those of my political faith was an anxious watcher of the events that were hurrying the country forward into a foarful contest, and especially was auxious as to what course might, he adopted by the people of the District, among whom were to occur the most important escents of a gress contest. As chairman of the readers of the Republican party, and with Mr. Bouglas, Gen. Dix, and Mr. Hott, all conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, and with Mr. Douglas, Gen. Dix, and Mr. Hott, all conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, and with Mr. Douglas, Gen. Dix, and Mr. Hott, all conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, and with Mr. Douglas, Gen. Dix, and Mr. Hott, all conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, and with Mr. Bouglas, and never desirable of their part of the Democratic party which adhered faithfully to the Union cause. I also had continued intercourse and frequent conspicuous leaders of that part of the Democratic party which adhered faithfully to the Union cause. I also had continued intercourse and frequent conversation with the succession leaders, who made no secret of their purpose to dissolve the Union. Indeed, one-conspicutions member of Congress, also a member of the committee on ways and means, define that winter, when blidding me goodby, said he hoped to be accredited soon as the aminess of from the confidence states to the Union States. It was a period of anxious doubt, the most critical in American history, when neither party was prepared for the contest, and neither had a just conception of the grave issues involved in it. The government was a rope of sand. President Buchanan particite, as I believe, and wishing to preserve the Union, yet hopeless and feeble and despondent, yielding first to one influence and then to another, was but a true type of the government as it was So great a government was probably never before reduced to such dire feebleness and distress as was the national government during that waster.

It was then that appeals were made to the people of the District to firm themselves into a species of home guards for self-defense and the feebnese of their country, and nobly did they respond to that appeal.

Gen. Scott, the old here, directed this organization and knew its importance. Though a native of Virginia he never recognized a divided alleriance, but was for his country always. The story is well-told by Gen. Stone, the libitrict volunteers, who now honors us with his presence. The District to fine auguration of Abraham Lincoln as Fresident, and the constitution of the third of the propries of the interest who now honors us with his presence. The District volunteers contributed their full part, in a critical moment, to make possible the inauguration of the District well and the constitution at the time was almost indicrous in its wast.

great people determined, whatever might stand in the way, to maintain the United States the United States at that time was almost inderous in its weakness. Since the war with Mexico the army, the navy, and the militia of the United States at that time was almost inderous in its weakness. Since the war with Mexico the army, the navy, and the militia of the United States and lapsed into what is now termed "innocuous deswetude." What little was left of the navy had been scattered to remote seas, and the army was in the far west, with no rapid modes of communication such as we now eajoy, and a portion of it was surrendered by its officers before a blow was struck. A goveration of men had come upon the stage of life without having seen a rodder in arms. The militia of the country was a lainghing stock and a subject of perrs. I can recall scenes witnessed in Ohiothat could only implie contempt for military viriling and display. As an illustration of the ignorance of old and distinguished mon of military organizations, I remember that at the beginning of the war my colleague, bluff old Ben Wade, was with me standing in front of the white house when a regiment of New Hampshire troops was passing through the city. I think early in May, 1851, and were merching up Pennsylvania sycome towards the white house to be reviewed by Prosident Lincoln. As the regiment approached we saw alvanding a tall man dressed in a guady uniform, with a high fire shake, twin had never seen such a spectacle, with a characteristic onthe side me who was that. I said I was not such as the regiment approached we saw alvanding a tall man dressed in a guady uniform, with a high fire shake, who had never seen such a spectacle, with a characteristic onthe side me white oath, as said: "If the people of the United Status could see that number would make him major general or President." Neither of us had ever before seen a drumen agor.

Fortunately both sections were in this condition of wait of preparation. Yet at the feesin, as of a bell, at the sound o

have passed.

In all the pages of history no such wonderful uprising is shown—of millions of peaceful discount of the such and fundaments of trade and occupation, organizing into such year armies, fighting battles as destructive as any recorded, exhausing freesures that could not be collected or measured in former times. not be collected or measured in former times. Such was the war for the Union. I am glad to say that the troops of the District of Columbia, some of whom are now before me, did their full duty during all the trying times of the war. They shared in its labora; they shared in its glories. Many of their constacts have fallen by the waysate during and since the war, but this is the face of humanity. If their lives had been peaceful without the interruption of this great scene of conflict, perhaps a many would frive passed away in the violaticales of life, but, whether many or few, no

man among the survivors need feel a sense of regret that he contributed, by his services and trials, in the preservation of the Union. War at best is but a desolating scourge, one of the worst that can indict humanity, and yet, of all the wars of bistory, none has been more inspiring in its objects, none has been more inspiring in its objects, none has been more inspiring in its successes and beneficial in its grand results.

You have the satisfaction of knowing that even the bave men against whom you fought

You have the satisfaction of knowing that even the brave men against whom you fought now acknowledge that your cause was just and their defeat was a benefit to humanity and to the country. No one orgets now the aboliton of slavery or the preservation of the Union. No one doubts that if you had falled the last hope of Republican government would have disappeared, while your success has strengthened the ties of the republic and set up a light among alt the nations of the world, many of which are one by one following our example. Our civil war also established one encouraging fact, that, among a people, intelligent and curacted as ours, there can always be fund in ease of an emergency men fitted for the highest positions in civil and military life. We found in obscurity herees, generals, and statesman who before the war scarcely appeared above the ranks of their countrymen, but during the events of the war developed the highest order of talent.

Take the case of Lincoln, reganded at first by many with contempt, only recommended by his friends as a lawyer of sugacity, as a man of sound principles who had distinguished idm-self in a great debate, but not at any time considered the equal of many of the leaders of the Republican party, and yet this western statesman developed, under the strain of war, qualities that will make his mane as immortal as American Instory. Simple, honest kindhearies, impressing favorably every man with whom he came it contact, exsy of approach, and yet sugacious and wise, he stamped his image upon the hearts of the people of America with an indellible impress by the side of Washington, and hisher far than those great names who filled the records of our political history before the war.

So with Grant, whose early military life had been a failure, who had been reduced to powerty, and at the beginning of the war was expected decand almost driven from military life. Yet, by peculiar qualities, by his enacted y decand worthy of the command of a company, and in the early period of the war was suspended and almost driven from military life. Yet, by peculiar qualities, by his enacted himself from rank to rank until he became the commander of our rames, President of the United States, and the bero of our rage. This simple soldier, who in our years was transferred from the cars of a tancery to the actual command of more than a million of men in arms, had fought battles as great as these of Nanoleou, had been uniformly successful, was taken from the ranks of his fellow citizens by the chances of war, and displayed the precise qualities needed for success.

Another soldler, most commonly associated with Gen, Grant in the confidence of the needed with Gen, Grant in the confidence of the pro-

displayed the precise qualities needed for success.

Another soldier, most community associated with Gen. Grant in the confidence of the people, was found at the beginning of the secession movement at the head of a military school in the state of Louisiana, neither dreaming himself, nor being thought of by others as one of the great commanders of the approaching war. Buffeted at the beginning by tomporary deceat and suspension, yet developing the qualities of a brilliant soldier, he finally stood second only to Gen. Grant to rank, and in the confidence and respect of his soldiers and of the people. It does not become me to pronounce upon him words of enlogy, but you will at least pardon my affectionate remembrance of a brother in associating his mane as one of the many who were snatched from the quasuits of civil life for high "position in the Union army.

And what shall be said Gen. Sheridan, the pursuits of civif life for high position in the Union army. And what shall be said Gen. Sheridan, the brilliant, dashing rider, who was a second

and for their presperity in the future as for our own, though they were led to believe that we intended to oppress and wrong them.

Now that both rebels and particle, the blue and the gray, the Union and the confederate soldiers are standing side by side, with cheerful acquiescence in the past and hopeful prespects for the future, we feet that in the war on both sides were developed qualities that will red to the strength and power of our great disturbing element which, since the beginning of the government, has been a weakness and a cause of dissension. We are now a free people, and the great qualities dwelloped on both sides are at the service of a common cause.

It is doubtful whether the history of mankind shows a more rapid development in all the elements of greatness and strength than has been a feeting of the civil war. The elements which have contributed to our greatness that be beginning of the civil war. The elements which have contributed to our greatness the beginning of the civil war, the lements of greatness and strength than origin and show development, and therefore are likely to be more enduring. We owe the courage and hardy qualities of our people to the struggle of the early settlers with poverty, with indian tribes, which from the beginning made courage, industry, fragality, and perseverance the essential virtues and qualities of the people of nearly every part of our country and at every stage of its history.

Another element of our greatness is the fact that our people represent a mixed race of the hardiest and most adventurous tribes and nations of northern Europe. Here German and Sakon and Celt: are mingled, not as separate streams of social life, but mixed and inligied by marriage and association for two centuries, and by the racid dissemination which greaduri

saxon and Celt are mitigled, not as separate streams of social life, but mixed and mingled by marriage and association for two centuries, and by the rand dissemination which gradual immigration has made possible of the people of every country of Europe Into the common lody of our people.

A still more important cause for the rapid progress of our country is in the freedom of our institutions. We have engrafted into our people, the most liberal laws which prevail in any country, Our institutions are founded apon the humanity and squality of man. No king has ever successfully assested unchecked spont the humanity and squality of man. No king has a ver successfully assested unchecked apon the humanity and squality of man. No king has a ver successfully assested unchecked apon the humanity and squality of man. No king has a ver successfully assested unchecked any more than a more nominal lurisdiction in North American Continent, and for nearly a century now no king has exercised any more than a more nominal lurisdiction in North American. Even our neighbor, Canada, has the substantial elements of a free and independent government, and can at any time demand and receive complete and perfect independence of the mother country.

Sational laws on national subjects have been carefully separated from state laws and institutions, so that we have the benefit of local self-government extended to the smallest communities, and graded until we reach the paramount power of Congress exercised by representatives of the people.

All these things have contributed to the enormous development and growth of our country. The struggles of early settlers, the rice of the people of the structure of the people.

All these things have contributed to the enormous development and growth of our country. The struggles of early settlers, the rice of the people.

All those things have contributed to the enormous development and growth of our country, the structure of our lower or may have the lights that shine sfar, not only into the function of

Miller Will Confess.

New York, April 12—Ex-Alderman Miller errived at the district attorney's office to-day. He was under the escort of Inspector Byraes, who brought him down from police headquarters. The general impression is that Miller will aid Waite in civing evidence as to how the "boodle" business was conducted and who were benefited by it. That he will turn state's evidence, and thus secure immunity from punishment, is regarded as certain by many who know his diposition.

Strikers Returning to Work. Sr. Lovis, April 12.—Word has just been tele-phoned from East St. Louis that the yard an I switch men of the Oblo and Mississippi road have resumed work in a body. Another tele-phone message received says that the Chicago, larilagton and Quincy yard men and switch men have returned to work.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. Programme of the Parade Next Friday

by the "People's" Wing. Chief Marshal Washington, of the "People's wing" of the emancipation celebration. has issued the following order of parade on

Mounted police—Chief marshal, George Washington, right sid, Arthur-Coings; left and, J. C. Gunnell, secretary to chief marshal, Daniel Sullyards; secretary of staff, Charles Williams. Daniel Stillyards; secretary of starf, Charles Williams.

Adds lo chief marshal—Albert Jackson, John Gros, Walker Gilchrist, John Lyles, Samnel Warriek, D. T. Travers, John D. Lawson, David Berry, E. W. Burnett, George T. Banks, Joseph Silas, F. H. Lailson, Jorry Jones Henry Robinson, Arthur Sims, Charles Johnson, Engene Balker, Wallace Johnson, John Hawls, James H. Gaines, Paul Dudley, R. Richardson, Win. West, John Lee, Henry Banking, A. F. Redman, W. H. Davis, John Brooks, John Sullivan, H. F. NcCuliock, Samuel Wheeler, Peter Mosel, John Young, and Thornton Jones.
Chief of staff, G. L. Joy, Fr.

Aida to chief of staff, G. W. McDonald, Highter Myers, Wesley Johnson, Bolden Evans, John Sullivan, Gotte, H. Lewis, John Bankins.

Aida-de-camp Joseph Lee, Chief of sids-de-camp; Spener Lee, Knjamin Young, Netson Colbert, George Roone, John Smith, William Robinson, William Lee; white silk sashes with blue trimmings.

First Division.

Kational Hand.
Summer Mounted Guards, Lieut. Gordman communities: Butler Guards, Capt. Young Maj. Fisher commanding battailton, and all other military organizations; Lincoln Post, No. 7, G. A. R., from Baltimore, and all other posts; carringes, two abream, containing the president of the people's convention, committee of ministers who watted on the President, orator of the day, and speakers, and communicate of arragements.

Orator of the day, William Howard Day, speakers, R. T. Greener, esq., H.M. John Milton Turner, S. Q. Sanks, esq., Rev. Win. Howard Day, and J. E. Briscoer, Kev. R. H. G. Dyson, chaptain of the day.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sandy Spring band.

Gaithersburg band.
West Washington and first ward consolidated.
West Washington and first ward consolidated.
Charles H. Curtis chief marshal; right aid,
Daniel Hower; left aid, Robert Harris; West
End Pioneer Club; charlet; queen and maids
of bour from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth,
and seventh consolidated districts.

FOURTH DIVISION.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Third Artillery band, 18 men.
Bouth Washington Division, Tobias Johnson, chief marshal; right aid, Lowis Willis: left aid, James T. Washington.
Chief marshal of social clubs, Charles Washington; James Castor, right aid; Charles Johnson, left aid.
Cousolidated Social Clubs—Osceola Club, 22 men; Lively Eight, 12 men: Macadonians, 18 men: Drivers' Relief, No. 1, 14 men; Drivers' Relief, No. 2, 28 men: Black Diamond, 16 men; Minenetts, 14 men; Lone Star, 16 men; Early Rose, 18 nen; Junior Eight, 24 men; Rodigers Pette Combination, 29 men; Athietics, 11 men; Congressional, 18 men; Knights of Labor, 600 men; Eastern Star Twilight Cadots, 67 men; Alexandria Flomeora, 88 men;

FIFTH DIVISION.

Rock ville band.
East Washington consolidated, Frank Jovoe chief marshal; right aid, John Ambush; left aid, Daniel Green: president, G. W. Robinson; secretary, Henry Scotz; chariot drawn by four horses, Muss Elias E. Lewis, queen of the day with forty mades of honor; East Washington Volunteer Social Clus, president, John Ambush; secretary; John McKonny; East Washington Twilight Social Club No. 1, Henson Shorter, president, W. Harrison, secretary; East Washington Twilight No. 2, president, John Johnson; Morning Star No. 1, 8 Breaks, president; Fioneer School, under direction of Rev. Primrose; Citicun's Club of East Washington No. 1, W. H. Hawkins, president; James Stewned, secretary; Fire Department of East Washington No. 1; Rising Etules No. 1, president, R. Turner.

\*\* XYH DIVISION.

German Band in omulbes.
The Second district and North Washington consolidated.
Mil'es Hawkins, chief of division; right aid, FIFTH DIVISION.

The Second district and North Washington consolidated.

Mi've Hawkins, chief of division: right ald. Preason! Williams: loft ald. Preason! Auristichler of staff. E ward Winslow; alds. Julius Chembers, John Breut, Robert Harris, Carbin Campbell, James Hichardson, Charles Alexander, Invid Washington, Samuel Wess.
Charlist drawn by four Burses, Miss Sarah Winters quest of the day forty-live maids of being, and six male guards of houer in salion units: R. Wortnjey, president of club; W. J. Tler, secretars.

Fifteenth district. Cuief marshal, Joseph Reed: right and Richard Wonver. Nathonal

News of the Diamond Field. The Nationals played a practice game yes-crdsy with a Picked Nine and easily de-cated them in an eighth inning exhibition

Inc. p.
Information was received yesterday by the
National Club that Joe Start had accepted the
terms offered him and would be here this
week to take part in the games played by the
home team. This will be good news to the
ball public, as Start is a valuable man in overy
particular and will add greatly to the batting
strength of the Nationals, besides rendering
good service in the capacity of captain of the
nine.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.
At Newark—Newark, 4: Boston, 1.
At 9t. Louis—League, 1: Association, 8.
At Baltimore—Ballimore, 5: Rochester, 4.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 2: Philadelphia, 2.

They Dissected Mr. Tibbs.

Senator Frye's resolution relating to the observes troubles was, by his consent, laid over by the Senate yesterday to give place to the Indian appropriation bill. Eenator Chace yesterday reported adversely from the committee on postolices and post-reads a bill to increase the rate of postage on fourth class matter to 2 cents per outce.

Senator Platt asked and obtained unani-nous concent to address the Senate, after norming business to day, in support of the resolution relating to open executive sessions. Official request has been sent to Congress for the increase of the number of medical exam-hers for the pension bureau from eighteen to twenty-five, and for the increase of their sala-ries from \$1,800 to \$2,500 csch.

Benresontative Kelley, "the father of the House," was surrounded by friends on the Boar of the House yesteriay, and good naturedly received the many congramulation upon his seenty-second birthday anniversary. He sho received a large bouquet of beautiful flowers.

for Riddlebers r's resolution to take up the less hulton relating to the consideration of 17%-iteratial homitantions in diam session, is 10° in any source test of the strength of the open session governed. Many of the strong-cet advocates of the movement, itelables genature Plat, Toller, Gibson, and Micholl,

THE DISTRICT HAS ITS DAY.

THE HOUSE DEVOTES SOME TIME TO LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Appropriation Bill Passed Without Change-The Title to the Flats Causes a Discussion-The Name sof Uniontown Changed-Other District

The District had its first day in the House this session yesterday, and some good work was done. The District appropriation bill, which appropriates \$3,656,-385.97, was passed with little discussion and without any material amendments. A summary of the other business of im-portance to District people is as follows: A Senate bill was passed to change the

name of Uniontown to Anacostia. A Senate bill to provide for protecting the interests of the United States in the

It authorizes the Attorney General to institute a suit against all persons having or pretending to have title to or interest in any part of the land or water effected by the improvements of the Potomac river or

te flats.

If it shall be found that there exists a right in any person adverse to the com-plete right of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall ascertain the value
of such right, and decree the
just value thereof to be paid to the person
entitled to it. The opposition to the measure was based upon what was regarded as
an unwise policy—that of making an appropriation for the extinguishment of a
right without Congress being in possession
of any knowledge as to what amount of
money it would be necessary to expend.

At the end of quite a long debate, on
motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an
amendment was adopted striking out that
portion of the bill providing for the payment to any person of the value of any
right which might be found to belong to
him in the Potomae flats property.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that no money shall be expended for the improvement of the flatuntil the question of adverse title shall have
been decided.

The amendment was agreed to, and the
bill, as amended, passed.

A Sense bill was mossed for the promopreme court of the District of Co-

A Senate bill was passed.
A Senate bill was passed for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desceration of graves in the District of

Columbia.

The Senate District committee yesterday appointed Senators Pike, Blackburn, and Spooner a subcommittee to investigate the question of cheaper gas in this city. The gas company has been asked for information relating to the subject.

President Hurt, of the Washington and Georgeton railway, anneared before the

gas company has been asked for information relating to the subject.

President Hurt, of the Washington and Georgetown railway, appeared before the subcommittee on railways of the Senate District committee yesterday and protested against that provision of the bill to amend the charter of the Metropolitan street railroad which authorize the latter to use the tracks of the Washington and Georgetown company on Water street, saying there was plenty of room for another track, and the proposed arrangement would prevent his company from accommodating the public.

Senator Riddleberger yesterday introduced a bill to provide that in the adjustment of claims against the District, either by reference out of court or by arbitration agreed upon, no claimant, nor any officer, nor employe of the District, nor any person, who, for two years, has been a claimant or in the service of the District, shall be appointed as such raferce, arbitrator, or accountant; and when such raferce, e.c., shall have been appointed, before entering upon the discharge of his duties be shall take an oath, under the penalties prescribed against perjury, that he is not, and has not been for two years, a claimant againsis, nor an officer of the District, and that he has no interest in the claim submitted to him. Referred the District committee.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, in its report to accompany the bill providing for an extension to the white house, adopts the statements made upon a similar bill by Senator Morrill in 1882. The purpose of the extension to the white house, adopts the statements made upon a similar bill by Senator Morrill in 1882. The purpose of the extension to the white house, adopts the statements made upon a similar bill by Senator Morrill in 1882. The purpose of the extension to the white house, adopts the statements made upon a similar bill by Senator Morrill in 1882. The purpose of the connect the President an appropriate dwelling place. To accomplish this it is proposed to duplicate the present structu

The Senate committee on pensions has reported favorably a bill increasing from \$1 to \$40 the pension of Catherine Doyle, widow of Michael Doyle, late a private of company B, lat District of Columbia cavalry. Mrs. Doyle, the committee report, is now entirely without friends or relatives, an inmate of an almshouse (the Washington saylum) in this District, and totally blind. Senator Ingails has introduced a bill to place on the pension rolls the name of Manuel Tibos, of this city, to receive pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

Senator Vance, in the Senate yesterday, presented a protest from the property owners and residents on C street, between Indiana avenue and Sixth street northwest, against the laying of a track for a street railway upon that portion of the street. Their objections are that the road is not needed; two roads are in active operation on adja-

objections are that the road is not needed; two roads are in active operation on adjatent streets. C street is very narrow, the roadway being not more than thirty-eight feet from curb to curb, and even a single track would so obstruct the street as to render it highly inconvenient, if not impracticable, for carriages to approach or remain near the dwellings without impeding the passage of the cars, and being themselves exposed to great danger. Moreover, in cases of heavy snow storms, such as re-

ing the passage of the cars, and being themselves exposed to great danger. Moreover, in cases of heavy snow storms, such as recently experienced, the requirements of the railway would wholly prevent carriage passage upon the street by reason of the banking of the snow in cleaning the track, and from this same cause, moreover, the approaches to dwellings would be practically impossible, and as a result the value of the property would be greatly reduced. Upon and in close proximity to the proposed road are three large churches—Trinity, Metropolitan, and Presbyterian—the congregations of which would be constantly disturbed and annoved by the noise. The residences are owned by citizens who have sought this locality as being both convenient to and removed from the immediate neighborhood of railway lines.

Among the signers are the following: James L. Norris, Georgie A. Maury, H. Browning, F. A. Lutz, C. W. Howard, R. E. Semmes, B. Charlton, John F. Franklin, John F. Franklin, trustee; Thomas G. Addison, Isabel Maury, George E. Kennedy, Bell Bros., Edmonia Semmes, C. Christian, B. Sunderland, Frank Baker, M. D., Mrs, S. P. Barres, John G. Anderson, A. A. Marsteller, M. D.; Hannah E. Croeby, John B. McCarthy, Sam. Emery, F. Tenney & Co., Mrs. N. W. Cushing, Mrs. Wm. B. Todd, Edward Graves, Andrew B. Duvall, Helen M. Hvaine, John E. Norris, W. C. Brisoce, M. D.; D. F. Murphy, Catharine C. Bradley, Miss Fannie Bragg, J. P. Newman, "as paster of the Motropolitan M. E. Church, I hereby enter my solemn protest in the interest of undstartbed pupile worship"); John M. Young (inconsiderately signed the petition in favor of the railroad), and W. F. Geyer.

Executive Session.

In executive session yester-lay fifty-three messages, making as many renominations, were laid before the Senate. The normalizations were engineally made to succeed officials whom it was proposed to suspend or remove, but whose terms of office have since expired.

Senator Edmunds offered a resolution that all these nominations be returned to the President on the ground that the failure of the Senate to confirm the original nominations had the effect of a rejection. The resolution went over for a day. Among these nominations was that of John D. Burnett, whose nomination to succeed George M. Duskin as district attorney for the southern district of Alabama, was the occasion of the recent political controversy in the Senate.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

Full Text of the Bill Introduced by Congressman Brady in the House

The following was introduced by Ropresentative Brady, of Virginia, in the House resterday, entitled "A bill to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a board of commissioners to investigate to what extent the United States may be what extent the United States may be legally or equitably liable for the debt due by the state of Virginia, because of the partition of the state, without its concent, during the late war, the extent of the equitable liability of the United States to the bendholders of other states of the Union and to foreign bondholders on account of the acts of the state government of Virginia unillying the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the said debt of Virginia, and for other purposes;"

Poses :"
Whereas, under the constitution of the United

whereas, under the constitution of the United States, no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts; shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privices or imministes of citizens of the United States; or shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; and no sate shall be beened or erosted within the content of the legislature of state which the laws and the same of the laws, and so well as the power to provide for the constitution in the government of the United States, and shall have power to provide for the general welfare; and the laws made in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and shall have power to provide for the constitution of the United States shall be the suprame law of the land, anything in the constitution of laws of a state to the contary not withstanding; and all officers—legislative, executive, and judicial—of the United States, and of the saveral states, shall be bound by oath to support the same.

And whereas the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Antoni vs. Greenhow (67 United States Reports) has decided by lessing pursuant to her fainding act of March 20, 1871, her bonds with interest co-poss therein act held; the state of Virginia ontered into a valid contract with every holder of the coupons, whereby she bound bereal to receive the ment as the best and of the coupons for such laxes and demands due the state, so the of cases and demands due the state, so the of cases and demands of the United States in the "Virginia coupon cases" (114 United States Reports) has also decided that immunity from sails, secured to the saile ment as fortyled the received in the coupons for such laxes and demands of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, that the analysis of the United States in the "Virginia coupon cases" (114 United States Reports) has also decided that immunity from sails, secured to the suited of the other

them." the constitution and laws of the United States are, as to the said debt of the state of States are, as to the said debt of the state of Virginia, nullified:

And whereas it is made manifest that the whole lower of the state government of Virginia is to be exercised to render null and void the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States so far as they relate to the said deit of the state so wirginia.

And who rear, during the late war, "without the consecut of the state of Virginia, the people of a portion of her territory separated from her and formed the state of virginia, the people of a portion of her territory separated from her and formed the state of west Virginia, and thus nearly one-third of the territory of Virginia and one-third of her people were withdrawn from her original limits and jurisdiction; and whereas it is a well-settled doctrine of public law that, upon a division of a state into two or more states, her debt shall be ratably any oritioned among them." and whereas West Virginia has done nothing to give effect to the sole ma recognition in her dirst constitution of her intolity for an equitable proportion of Virginia's public debt; and whereas the Congress of the Chifed States, when it partitioned the state of Virginia without its consont, failed to provide for the just apportionment of the debt of the state; therefore he tenested by he Senate and House of Representatives of the Luited States of Assertion in Chargess a templet. That the President of the United States be, and, hereby he is authorized to impoint a board of commissioners to consist of three members, citizens othe United States, learned in the law, taken from evil life, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make a complete investigation and report, un-

compoint a board of commissioners to consist of three members, citizens of the United States, learned in the law, taken from civil life, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make a complete investigation and report, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States, approved by the President.

First. Whether or not the present state of West Virginia was farmed within the jurisdiction of the state of Virginia without the concent of the legislature of the state of Virginia, state of the public debt due by the state of Virginia at the lime of the sdmission of the state of West Virginia, into the union by Congress, and what action was taken by Congress at that time or since in reference to the apportionment of the debt due by the state of Virginia.

Third, To what extent the United States may be legally or equitably liable for the debt due by the state of Virginia to the year of the partition of the state by Congress during the late war.

Fourth. To what extent the United States may be equitably liable to the bondhoiders of other states of the Chion, and to the holders of Virginia bonds in foreign countries, by reason of the acts of the United States may be equitably liable to the bondhoiders of other states of the Union, and to the holders of Virginia bonds in foreign countries, by reason of the acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of Virginia, whereby the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as to her said bonds or debt of Virginia, are nullified.

Fifth. What further legislation is considered necessary in order to render more effective that provision of the ossalitution of the United States, as to her said board or debt of Virginia, whereby the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, "That the compensation of said board of commissioners shall be \$10 per day for each day actually comployed, and also such allowance for iraveling expenses as may be rendered necessary to enable them to provision of the Su

Sae Harmon, L. I., April. 12.—R. H. Harris, trensurer of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, was discovered to be \$8,000 short in his accounts this morning. Harris, who has because fore borne an unimpeachable reputation, is superintendent of the Methodiat Similary School.

The Weather.

The Weather.

Indications for Washington and vicinity—
Local rains, stationary temperature.

Thermometric readings—3 s. m., 40.0°; 7 s. m., 47.0°; 11 s. m., 50.0°; 3 p. m., 62.0°; 7 p. m., 62.0°; 11 p. m., 50.0°; mean temperature, 58.0°; maximum, 69.0°; minimum, 45.0°; mean relative humidity, 79.0°; total precipitation, 0.0° inches.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,

CHURCHILL ATTACKS GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE BILL.

Uneasiness of the Liberals Increasing-Dismarck and the Pope-A Seasational Trial-Severe Agricultural Distress - Panama Canal Inspection

Lonnon, April 12 .- The house of commons was again densely crowded this even-ing as a result of the extended announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill. Among the conservatives and the whigs there was intense interest in Lord Randolph's effort. Prince Arthur and Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge sat together in the peers' gallery and they were

surrounded by a host of peers.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions, stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave to-night, and that on this account he had decided to postpone introducing his Irish

and purchase bill until Monday next.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conservative, made a brief address, in which he indicated for his party an understanding to refrain from forcing a division on the home rule bill until it came up for second read-

ing. Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session baving the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the home rule bill. He said that after a long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradiction that if anybody besides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it it never would have been taken seriously. (Cheers.) It was bedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence.

Lord Randolph Churchill was quite sarcastic in some parts of his criticism. In conclusion he said that the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of parliament and the sovereignty of

would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of parliament and the sovereignty of the queen. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the house to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive, when the house would vote against proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional, and misleading. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Russell, the attorney general, in reply taunted Lord Churchill with Infusing into his speech prejudice and passion. It had been argued that the present parliament had no mandate from its constituences for this bill. He, asked was there a mandate for a repressive policy towards

ment had no mandate from its constituencies for this bill. He asked was there a
mandate for a repressive policy towards
Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.)

As to the exclusion of Irish members
from the imperial parliament, the sudden
affection the opponents of the bill displayed
for the presence of the Irish members
would not deceive the Irish people. Mr.
Gladstone's bill was the first genuine effort
to give law in Ireland moral support. The
condition of Ireland was not due to perversity of the Irish character; that was only
a weak excuse of fmbecile statesmen.
The truth was a united parliament had
hitherto falled in its duty to Ireland.
Mr. Russell then went on to contend that the bill does not attack
the imperial parliament or the crown. As
to Ulster, the bill gave Protestants and
Catholies the same right. He was convinced
that the patriotism of the Ulster Orangemen and Catholies would go to the common
fund of intelligence and energy, which
would build up the nation. The English
had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It
was now time for Ireland to govern Iteelf.
[Cheers.]

The speaker reminded the house that it.

was now time for Ireland to govern itself. [Cheers.]
The speaker reminded the house that it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If the measure was not passed, if parliament refused it to-day another parliament dare not refuse to pass it, when a just and practicable scheme like this, sanctioned by the cabinet, when the dissensions of the liberals only differed as to the means, when the conservatives had no policy but repression—was it not the highest wisdom to pass the measure in a generous spirit? If it were postponed till the military were used to enforce repression it would still have to be done, and under conditions infinitely worse.

conditions infinitely worse.

To-night's speeches in the house of comcaused disappointment.

mons caused disappointment. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech lacked the wonted
point and energy of the orator, while that
of Mr. Russell was a labored effort, and
fell flat.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will wind up
the debate to-morrow.
While Mr. Gladstone was driving to the
bouse of commons this afternoon he was
greeted with mingled cheers and groans.
When he reached the palace yards the
groans and hisses of the crowd quite overtopped the cheers.

Mr. Gladstone is in high spirits. He proposes to devote the Easter recess to a campaign in Scotland.

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

A SENSATIONAL THIAL, London, April 12.—The case against Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett and Rev. Mr. Dyson, a Methodist elergyman of Pimlico, for the alleged murder of her husband, came on for trial to-day.

Mr. Bartlett's father, being called as witness in the case of the murder of his son, testified that he believed the will offered for probate as that of deceased was a forgery. He stated that Mrs. Bartlett, during her He stated that Mrs. Bartlett, during her husband's life, once eloped with his brother Frederick, with whom she remained for a week. Frederick, after this episode, went to America and witness did not know his present whereabouts. The release of Rev. Mr. Dyson, who had been arrested in connection with the murder of Bartlett, has caused a sensation. He is to appear as a witness against Mrs. Bartlett, indicated for the murder of her husband.

PANAMA CANAL INSPRCTION. Panama (via Galveston), April 12.—The Spanish commission appointed to inspect the Panama canal has arrived at Colon, The official inspection begins to-morrow.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

BERLIS, April 12.—Debate was begun in the upper house of the Prussian diet to-day on the amended ecclesiastical bill. Prince Bismarck said that the government had not yet strived at a decision on the question. He had already taken the full responsibility. yet arrived at a decision on the question. He had already taken the full responsibility for the May laws as fighting laws. The government had never intended that the laws for the May laws as fighting laws. The governmenthad nover intended that the laws should be permanent. No loss of dignity would result to Emperor William in attempting to meet the wishes of his Catholic subjects. He (Bismarck) thought that the time had arrived to abolish the fighting laws. He had preferred to treat directly with the pope because he had found the pope better disposed toward Germany than the majority in the reichstag. He would not, he added, enter into negotiations with the center party until be gottations with the center party until be hadeffected a complete entents cordiale with the pope. In conclusion he asked the house to pass the government measure, which he said would enable the ministry which he said would enable the ministry to secure a wider basis for further nego-tations. The general debate on the bill was then closed. The separate clauses will be discussed to morrow.

In the upper fourse of the Prussian landing to day twenty-eight liberals supported a motion asking the government to submit another ecclesiastical bill, so framed as to restore peace between the vatican and Prussia, and at the same time maintain proper safeguards for Prussia's rights.

UNEASINESS OF THE LIBERALS INCREASING, London, April 13.—The editorial article in this morning's Daily News on Gladatono's scheme has served to Increase the uneasi ness of the liberals. Mr. Michael Davitt declares that if Mr. Gladatono's tand purchase bill does not nationalize the land in Ireland be will attend the country against the property of the country against the property of the country against the country against